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Method of detecting Vitriolic acid in vinegar and sugar of lead in wine.

London Monthly Mag. No. 207.

A small quantity of acetite or sugar of lead dissolved in water, dropped into a glass of the vinegar suspected of containing vitriolic acid, will make the whole white and milky, if this be the case; but if the vinegar be pure it will remain transparent.

Vitriolic acid is on the other hand a no less ready test for discovering acetite of lead in wine; for upon adding a few drops of it, to a glass of wine, if the wine contain acetite of lead it will become turbid, but if not it will remain transparent.

The latter practise, which is used to restore pricked wines, is most injurious to the health, and deserves a most severe punishment. The adulteration of vinegar with vitriolic acid, though not injurious to health, is most destructive to the teeth: and it is probable that the present great frequency of the toothache is occasioned by the frequent use now made of mineral acids and salts in food and medicine.

Stramonium most effectual for the Asthma.

From several papers which have appeared in the London Magazine, it seems now fully ascertained, that stramonium, smoaked in a tobacco pipe, gives most certain relief in fits of the asthma.

Stramonium, called commonly THORN-APPLE, grows spontaneously; and in many gardens is reckoned a weed and thrown out: It may be raised by sowing the seed in March and April, on light rich earth, exposed to the sun. The stalk as well as the root, may be used for smoking; and the latter requires no other preparation, but to be dried gradually, have the mould brushed off, and be cut into small pieces. The smook is to be forced into the stomach by swallowing, without holding the nostrils, or any other efforts. Several cases have been published proving the astonishing effects of this simple remedy; and it is now so much valued, that 24 shillings has been given this year for a pound of it in London, where formerly a large bundle of it could be obtained for three pence.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GREEK.

ARISTOPHANIS Comædia ex optimis exemplaribus emendatæ; cum versione Latina, variis lectionibus, &c. a. Rich. F. P. Brunch, £2. 12s. 6d.

HISTORY.

The Roman History, to the Ruin of the Commonwealth; by N. Hooke, esq. a new edition, £5. 5s.

The History of Europe from the peace of 1783 to the present times; by John Bigland, 1l. 4s.

LAW.

Holloway's Strictures on the Practise of Attornies, part 4. containing scenes of iniquity unparalleled in the History of Human

Corruption. Three former parts likewise by the same author.

A Præctical Treatise on the Rights and Duties of Juries, and on the Criminal Laws of England; by Sir Richard Phillips, 7s.

MEDICINE, SURGERY.

Osteologia, or an Anatomical Description of the Human Bones, with 14 plates, 10s. 6d.

Anatomical Descriptions of the Arteries of the Human Body, illustrated by several coloured engravings, selected and reduced from the Icones of Haller, 15s.

Pharmacopœia Officialis Britannicæ; being a new and correct translation of the

London Pharmacopeia, 10s. 6d.

Description of the Treatment of an Affection of the Tibia arising from Fever; by Thos. Whateley, Surgeon, 2s. 6d.

The Modern Surgeon, or Plain and Rational Rules for the Direction of Practice, 9s. 6d.

NOVELS, ROMANCES.

A Winter at St. James', or Modern manners; by Mrs. Hamilton, £1.

The Irish Valet, containing Anecdotes of several eminent Characters; by the Late C. H. Wilson, esq. 5s.

The Loves of Celestine and St. Auberts: a Romantic tale, founded on facts; by Charles Phillips, 10s. 6d.

St. Irvine, or the Rosicrucian, a Romance, 5s.

Fatal Ambition, or the Mysteries of the Caverns; by A. N. Forster esq. 15s.

Isadora of Milan, 5 vols. 25s.

The Black Banner, or the Siege of Clagenfurth, a Romantic Tale, 21s.

POETRY.

The old Bard's Farewell, a Poem; by Mr. Jerningham 2s. 6d.

The Lay of the last Minstrel, Travestied, 9s.

TRAVELS.

Travels in the South of Spain, in 1809 and 1810; by William Jacob, esq.

Travels in the Northern parts of the United States, in 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, with Appendixes; by Edward Aug. Kendall, esq.

Voyages and Travels to India, Ceylon, Red-sea, Abyssinia and Egypt, in 1802-6; by Viscount Valentia, Octavo edit. £4. 4.

MISCELLANIES.

Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London, from the Roman Invasion to the year 1700, by James Pellier Malcolm, F.S.A. £3. 3s.

Number 1st of the Dramatic Censor, or Critical and Biographical Illustrations, by J. M. Williams, L.L.D. (to be continued monthly) 2s.

Reflections on the nature and extent of the License Trade, 2s. 6d.

Number 1st of the General Chronicle, and Literary Magazine, 2s. 6d.

By-gone Times and Late-come Changes, or a Bridge-street Dialogue, 3s. 6d.

The Universal Cambist and Commercial Instructor; being a full and accurate treatise on Exchange; including the monies, coins, weights and measures, and paper currency of all trading nations, by P. Kelly, L.L.D. £4 4s.

BELFAST MAG. NO. XXX.

The Memoirs of Mrs. Mary Ann Radcliffe, in familiar letters to a female friend, 10s. 6d.

The New Annual Register, or General Repository of History, Politics and Literature, for 1810.

A Letter to Dr. Willis, designed to rouse the feelings of a humane nation to the miseries of private mad-houses, by Ann Mary Crowe, 2s.

An exact reprint of Watson's complete Angler, 12s.

A New Biographical Dictionary of the Lives and Writings of the most eminent persons in every age, by Stephen Jones, 6s. 6d.

An Account of some recent Transactions in the colony of Sierra Leone, by John Grant, late member of council in that colony.

The Passions humourously delineated by the late Timothy Bobbin, esq. author of the Lancashire Dialect, with 25 plates, £1 6s.

The Female Speaker—Miscellaneous Pieces, by Anne Barbauld, 5s.

Thoughts on the Emancipation of the Roman Catholics, by Mr. James Crowby, formerly a student in the college of Maynooth, 1s.

Hints for a reform in the Criminal Law, in a letter to Sir Samuel Romilly, 1s. 6d.

A Collection of entertaining Valentines, entirely original, by a Lady, 1s. 6d.

The art of preserving for many years all kinds of Substances, Animal and Vegetable, from corruption—from the French of M. Appert.

Smith's observations on the utility, form, and management of Water Meadows; on draining and irrigating Peat Bogs, and other rural improvements, 8s.

The Florist's Directory: a complete treatise on the culture and management of Flowers, by J. Madocks, £1 1s.

An account of the conquest of the island of Bourbon, with a view of its Agriculture, population, &c. £4 6s.

The General Gazetteer, originally compiled by R. Brookes, M.D. fourteenth edition, 12s.

Practical Electricity, and Galvanism; by John Cuthbertson, 10s. 6d.

Exploratory Travels through the Western Territories of North America; by Zebulon Montgomery Pike, major of the 6th regt. of U. S. Infantry, £1. 16s.

Remarks on the Calamut, or Sacred Pipe, called by the Indians of the Missouri, the Gift of the Sun.

A Regent not a King; or Necessity of the basis and limit of Proceedings, in the appointment of a Regent, 1s. 6d.

The Consequence of the French Revolution to England considered, by Wm. Burt, 6s.

Observations on the Natural History, Climate, and Diseases of Madeira; by Wm. Gourlay, M.D.

Notice.—A volume of Poems, by James Stuart, is shortly to be put to press, in Belfast, to be comprised in 170 or 180 pages, price, to subscribers, 7s. 6d. in boards, to be paid for on delivery of the book. Subscriptions are taken in by the respective booksellers, and by others, in several of the towns of Ireland.—Specimens of the poetry have frequently appeared in the Belfast Commercial Chronicle.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

AS a subject of prime importance, we shall notice in the first place, the sentence passed in this month by the court of King's Bench in London, on Peter Finnerly, for a libel on Lord Castlereagh, by which he has been added to the list of those, who are now suffering a long imprisonment in several gaols in England. It may be recollected that in 1809, he accompanied the unfortunate expedition to Walcheren, for the purpose of publishing an account of the transactions there, but was sent home in consequence of orders transmitted from government. Suspecting that Lord Castlereagh had been the cause of this order being issued, on his return he published some severe observations on him, and to account for the minister's enmity towards the author, he adduced some instances of former conduct towards himself in Ireland, and reprobated Lord Castlereagh's general conduct while he was in office in this country, as secretary to the Earl of Camden, and the Marquis of Cornwallis. A prosecution for a libel was instituted against him, and finding he would not be permitted to bring forward the truth of the libel as a justification, he suffered judgment to go against him by default. The law of libel is founded on a curious fiction, that libels have a ten-

dency to provoke to breaches of the peace. Hence arises the strange maxim, that the greater the truth, the greater the libel, and the consequent greater danger of the peace being broken, or as a woman once sarcastically and wittily observed, that a person with a red nose would feel greater anger on being reminded of that circumstance, than if she were conscious that the reproach did not apply to her.

On being brought up to receive sentence; Peter Finnerly adduced an affidavit comprising a number of others, which he had lately collected in Ireland, as to the conduct of Lord Castlereagh in 1797 and 1798; that as he was not allowed to justify, he might have those affidavits received in mitigation. But he was overruled by the court, and sentenced to be imprisoned for 18 months in the gaol of Lincoln, and find security for his good behaviour for five years, himself in £500, and two sureties in £250 each, and be further imprisoned, till that security be procured.

The attorney general in his speech in aggravation of punishment is stated to have asked, who is this Peter Finnerly, who sets himself up against Lord Castlereagh? Leaving this question to be answered by our readers; we will say that there are those who would prefer Peter